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30° each side of the north point. It was a greenish white in color and very vivid. Rose-colored streamers, extending toward the zenith, were visible at times, but were neither long nor conspicuous.

At  $9^h 07^m \pm 15^s$  Pacific Standard time, a bright meteor was seen to fall almost vertically from *Polaris* to the horizon, and apparently was visible until it passed behind the high range of mountains to the north; but this was not quite certain, owing to the unusual amount of smoke near the horizon.

A second meteor, not quite so bright as the first, appeared about ten seconds later and fell to the west of the first, its path inclining towards the west at an angle of 10° or 15° with the vertical.

C. D. P.

LICK OBSERVATORY, August 20, 1894.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUGUST METEORS OF 1894, BY  
MESSRS. SCHAEBERLE, COLTON, PERRINE AND POOLE.

At the suggestion of Professor SCHAEBERLE the August meteors of 1894 were observed by him from the summit of Monte Diablo, and by Messrs. COLTON, PERRINE and POOLE from the summit of Mount Hamilton, on three nights. The primary object sought for was to secure observations of the same meteor at both stations, and thus to determine the height of such bodies in the Earth's atmosphere. A considerable number of corresponding observations of the same meteor were obtained. The maps now printed give a graphical representation of the Mount Hamilton observations of Messrs. COLTON and PERRINE, (observers), and of Mr. POOLE (recorder). The maps of Professor SCHAEBERLE will be printed later, in an octavo pamphlet to be published by the Observatory. Several of the August meteors were photographed by Professor BARNARD. His results have been sent to *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*.

E. S. H.

LICK OBSERVATORY, October 4, 1894.

ERRATA IN *PUBLICATIONS* NO. 37.

Page 238, last line, *for* August *read* October. E. S. H.

In the set of star charts printed in No. 37 of these *Publications*, there is an extra star shown in Chart VIII, following  $\delta$  *Ophiuchi*.

It is at the top of the map, 3.2 inches (1.6 minutes of A. R.),

from the right (preceding) end; and is represented as of the lowest grade, 16-17 magnitude.

There is no trace of this star upon the original charts, from which this print was copied, and it is probably due to a speck of dust upon the photographic plate. R. H. T.

THE ECLIPSE-COMET OF APRIL 16, 1893.

A note from Professor KRUEGER, editor of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, dated 1894, August 11, relative to the nomenclature of the above mentioned comet, reads as follows (in translation):

"It will not do to designate the comet as 1893, I, as this would then necessitate a change in the other comets, which would result in great confusion. Again, this is contrary to the custom heretofore in vogue, as no orbit computations are available, and the time of perihelion cannot be given. It will have to be treated like the eclipse-comet of 1882, SOHAG, which likewise could not be designated by a number."

In the *Astronomische Nachrichten* No. 3253, just received, Professor KRUEGER refers to copies of the LICK Observatory and British plates made by Professor SCHAEBERLE and sent to him, and says that on these copies the comet "can plainly be seen," and again, that the British plates show it "undoubtedly." It is difficult to understand how this object was overlooked in the examinations made by the English observers. E. S. H.

BRIGHT METEOR OF JULY 29, 1894.

I first saw this meteor in *Cepheus*, at 9<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> 08<sup>s</sup> Pacific Standard time, from whence it passed through the northern end of *Cassiopeia* and burst, in *Camelopardalis*, into several fragments. I heard no noise. The color was bluish-white. It left a red train which was visible for two or three seconds. Its path was sinuous. It was a very conspicuous object, being many times as bright as *Venus*, sufficiently bright to cast quite a perceptible shadow. C. D. P.

LICK OBSERVATORY.

"OAKLAND, Cal., July 31, 1893.

"*Dear Sir:* Sunday, July 29, about 9:40 P.M., I saw a meteor which I think was equal to that of Friday, July 27, and probably belongs to the same swarm. I was, at the time, at a point about half a mile north of Haywards, when the surrounding